

The

Hillsborough

Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

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1877.

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Savannah Morning News.

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ON the 1st of January, the News entered upon its 27th volume of a prosperous existence. Its uniform consistency as a Democratic journal has been a decided factor in its success. The simple, forcible language will be devoted to the improvement of the paper in all its departments, and to making it a comprehensive, instructive and reliable medium of the current news. Its staff of special correspondents—at Washington, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and other points of interest—has been reorganized with a view of meeting every possible emergency that may arise, and pains will be taken to make its commercial news, foreign and domestic complete and reliable.

As we are about entering upon the new year, we desire to call especial attention to our club of subscription.

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March 24

ADVERTISEMENT.

CONFIDENCE IS GONE.

We make the following extract from what the Atlanta *Constitution* characterizes as a great speech delivered on a Commencement occasion at Americus, Ga., by John H. Seal, editor of the *Sunny South*.

I now propose to do so, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the expense of publication.

All wars have a secret, as well as a public history. The public history and causes of war are always known to the public.

The secret history and causes of war are known only to those who make and inaugurate it, and to the few who stand where they can see behind the curtain.

The public causes of war are generally false, while the secret and hidden causes are sure to be true. He reads history to little advantage who does not read and understand the secret causes of the war about which he reads.

The lessons of history are too apt to be lost upon posterity. Men will not learn by the bitter experience of others.

If the lesson of the seven years war in 1776 had not been lost upon the people of the United States, they could not have been so easily and joyously hurried into the late war.

Counting in Hayes and counting out Tilden was, to war men, a good cause of war; if, furthermore, good cause can be shown for Christian men butchering each other, to determine who should rule and revel in the spoils of government and party.

It requires no prophet to foretell that the Holden-Kirk war will be often repeated in this country.

The Republicans now charge that "the late war was simply the Democratic party refusing to give up and surrender the offices of government, when they were defeated at the polls in 1860; and as proof of it, they say, if the Democratic candidate Breckinridge had been elected, there had been neither secession or war."

This is denied by Mr. Stephens and all Democrats of his school.

When the Republicans party was defeated in November 1876, Grant and the less-dragged tighter the sword, and marched troops to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, where they had been defeated at the polls.

The leaders would fight rather than surrender the government.

The repeated confessions of Gov. Holden to more than one minister of the gospel disclose the secret history of the Holden-Kirk war, and contradicts the public reasons given you for this war by those who inaugurated it.

In England for more than seven hundred years the fight has been which party shall rule, and, as in this Holden-Kirk war, the sword will be appealed to, to decide the question; hence the necessity of the people reading and understanding the history of this first war; not upon government alone, but upon human society and civilization itself, to win a political triumph and carry the election.

Price of the work One Dollar payable upon delivery of the book.

Subscription may be made upon Postal cards giving name of subscribers and Post Office. JOSIAH TURNER, Aug. 22nd '77, Hillsboro, N. C.

WILMINGTON AS A FLOUR MARKET.

WHAT THE IDLE MUST DO.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Nation.]

The evil of men hanging around the cities waiting to be hired is one transplanted from Europe, where men move in their allotted groves from the cradle to the grave. The chief characteristic of the true American has always been to find work of some kind, whether it be the kind he is accustomed to or not. In nine cases out of ten he has often turned his hand to three or four different callings during his life, if he cannot find work in making shoes, he will take to making trousers. If he cannot find patients, as a physician, he will enter the pulpit and cure those who are sick in mind, and so on.

When the people landed at Plymouth they did not wait for some one to employ them, but took the initiative and became their own masters in developing agricultural resources and in the construction of villages and towns. When the Dutch came to New Amsterdam they did not idly wait for a possible master, but entered into the business of trading in peltries and trapping for them. Further south where the cavaliers landed there were no waiting for employer, but immediate breaking of the ground from which they were to get their livelihood, and not only livelihood but wealth.

Men must get a living out of the soil and the nearer they get to it the better, and this is what they have done from the beginning of our history until the last few years. There are unemployed lands all over the country which would employ our idle population fifty times over, and give them a good living, if they had not lost their American habit of looking out for themselves and seeking it.

There are men in New York to day who

say that they would gladly work for a dollar a day, and yet within thirty miles of that city—a good day's walk—farmers are paying two dollars a day for harvest hands, which is perhaps higher for unskilled labor than is paid elsewhere in the whole world. There is uncultivated land in the neighborhood of Washington in every direction, which only waits for willing arms to furnish bread and comfort to a multitude of people.

Thus, it is not work that is wanting, but what is required to bring the hands and the work together. To do this the man must acquire the habit of the typical American, who always a committee of ways and means unto himself in doubling the difficult case of every situation in which he might find himself. As it is now, he is growing as helpless as the European, who can do only the one thing which he has been taught, and who is unable to take a single step without a master.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM THE BLOODY BATTLE OF PLEVNA. [Translated for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

An eye-witness describes that battle more minutely than the telegraphic column produced. He says: Prince Schakovatov has not a man spare to cover the retreat. Having met with brilliant success, the Turks were resolved to follow up their victory and reap all possible benefits from it. They advanced in swarms on their first position, forfeited on the 30th of July, and took the Russian guns, even before they could be taken out of the batteries. Again, Turkish bombs were heard whizzing over the hills above Radischowa, and fell into the village situated back of them, filled with wounded who were brought in incessantly over the mountain ridges. Those badly wounded remained where they fall. Later when it had grown dark, ischi-Bazouks swarmed over the battle field, sparing nobody. Continuing on the hill until the moon rose, the staff could hear through the still night, doleful cries, petitions for mercy, and blood-thirsty, fanatic and murderous howling. It was an hour to shake the hardest heart. We remained there to see whether or what troops would come forth from the "valley of the shadow of death." Ere night the Turks had our position within range. We could see how the bombs were fired from the opposite side, and hear them while past us. The musketry fire crackled without interruption, striking the wounded on the retreat and those who accompanied them. Finally a division of troops came up in scattered, disordered bands. You will understand its character when we say that when a company has been ordered to protect the wounded on the way to Radischowa, it was composed of members of different regiments. About nine o'clock the staff left the ridge on the hill covered with groaning wounded, and proceeded slowly onward, so as not to step on the wounded stretched out on the ground; we lost our way, as previously we had lost our army. For fear of Baschi-Bazouks, we could find no rest for our weary feet, who swarmed around between the dispersed and retreating Russians. Finally, at 9 o'clock in the morning, after having been nineteen hours in the saddle, we turned into a stubble field, fixed ourselves a bed of the cut grain and laid down to rest. Before 4 o'clock, however, we were roused again by the cry, "The Baschi-Bazouks are after us," and moved on again. The only protection for the commanders of our army, but yesterday in splendid array, was now a handful of Cossacks. In the morning Gen. Krudenetski reported to the news that he had suffered heavy losses, and resolved to return to the river Osma. It was suggested to renew the attack with his troops, but it is a fact we had no troops adequate for an attack. According to the least estimate we had lost five thousand men of our three brigades. We, too, are on the retreat to the river Osma, and that, too, in the direction of Bulgaria, to protect the bridge in Sistova as far as lies in our weakness. I regard the forces of Prince Shashkooski as completely used up, and do not believe that during this campaign they may again be counted on as a part of the army. It was ten days since they crossed the Danube in splendid plight. What remains is demoralized and scattered. The losses of the Russians on the battlefield were heavier than theirs at Pr. Eylan and Friedland, in 1807, and will cost considerable to replace them.

The Indians of the far West are so densely ignorant that they keep on fighting and killing our soldiers long after they have been defeated, and have no idea at what moment they are whipped.

A man out West, who read that copper put in a bed of ants would cause them to leave, put some in his mother-in-law's bed to see if she would go. He says she was there at last noon.

A young lady in Boston refused to attend church because her new bonnet had not been sent home. I hate the devil and his works, said she; but I hate an old fashioned bonnet more.

"THEIR VOICE IS FOR WAR."

The Raleigh *News* of the 10th has an article headed "their voice is for war," referring to what it is pleased to call honour papers. If there is any one in favor of war it would seem to be the *News*. The sole aim of that paper seems to be to stir up strife in the ranks of the Democratic party. Indeed, so persistent has it been in this course, and so unscrupulous in its assertions, that it is not saying too much to assert its readers have become thoroughly disgusted.

Because the Democratic press do not see fit to sound Hayes'

praise every breath they draw, and exalt him in every line they write, they are bairsons, "they are mad," "their voices are for war."

And pray what are they mad with the President for?

Because, says the *News*, he removed the troops from South Carolina and kicked out the carpet-baggers.

Now that assertion is so glaringly false that it needs no refutation.

So far as we have ever read or heard, there is not a single Democratic paper in the South, not a man in the ranks of the Democratic party, who was ever mad because Hayes had removed the troops from the South.

If the *News* has seen anything of the kind let it be produced.

"Their cause of quarrel is gone indeed."

Who has quarreled half as much as the *News*? No one.

Throughout the length and breadth of the South, the Democratic party has been for peace and quiet and law and order, has commended the course of the President when right and condemned it when wrong. The Democratic party endorses its own doctrine, though carried out by a fraudulent President.

Does the *News* think that the people have forgotten, or ever will forget,

the infamous, crying wrong inflicted upon the country by the Electoral Commission?

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 29. 1877.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. John Ott of Richmond, Secretary of the Southern Fertilizing Company for a pamphlet with the above title, containing much interesting and valuable information upon the subject which will be of paramount importance before long. For, notwithstanding the present stagnation in the breadstuff market it is not reasonable to suppose that dulness can be permanent. Several causes combine to check movements, speculative or otherwise, at the present. One, and the first, is that the harvest is gathered at the period of the year, when, above all others, the human family, by the profusion of fruits and vegetables, is made to a certain extent independent of what are merely breadstuffs. Another reason is, that while the yield of one portion of the world may be well determined, that of other regions is not yet ascertained; and the relations between supply and demand being yet unbalanced, prices cannot settle down into any fixed channel; and still another is the want of confidence in the money market by which money is held back and cannot be used for moving crops. The last may be the most wayfaring obstacle to renewed activity; but if it should appear from actual statistical information that there is actual deficiency in the great centres of demand, then confidence is restored to the extent of supplying that deficiency, and money for the time will come out of its hiding places.

The purpose of this pamphlet is not so much to ascertain if there is any, or what is such, deficiency; but to inform us what are the great sources of supply, and which are the points with deficiencies in their own production to fill; and we will briefly note these points, and add so far as we have learned from other sources what are the results of the late harvest.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is at the point where there is the largest deficiency to supply. With a population of some thirty two million, and with an agricultural system of great perfection, there is every year a dependence upon other countries, the crop of wheat being, in 1876, eighty two millions of bushels of wheat, besides oats, used largely as human food to nearly double that amount; while the imports of wheat from other countries, including the United States, Russia and India is equal to the amount raised at home. Besides wheat, there is a large and growing demand for Indian corn, France, and Germany, large producers, are large importers, and the vast annual crop of Europe, four billion, nine hundred and eighty four million of bushels, is not enough for its own use, and must be supplemented by the surplus of the United States and India. That of the United States is about one billion four hundred millions of bushels, of which this year there are three hundred and fifty millions of wheat. Russia up to the beginning of the present war has exported to western Europe about fifty million bushels of wheat. Western Europe also requires a large importation of corn, the larger proportion of which—about 80,000,000 bushels, comes from the United States. The Turkish provinces and Roumania exported before the war about twenty million bushels of corn, a grain believed by us to be almost the exclusive crop of the United States.

British India, principally since the opening of the Suez Canal, has taken rank as an exporter of wheat, the estimate for this year being about twelve million bushels.

What interests us at present is the disposition of the surplus of the present very abundant crop of both wheat and corn; and upon this point there is no data sufficiently exact, to predicate a future. England and France will certainly need supplies from abroad. The question is whether other sources of supply than from the United States are so obstructed as to give us a comparative command. If so, the breadstuffs here must advance on the approach of winter.

Now it would appear safe to say that the supplies from Odessa are cut off absolutely by the Turkish command of the Black Sea. Roumania is controlled in the same way, or by her surplus being needed for the use of the large Russian army on or near her soil. India, suffering from a dreadful famine prevailing over a great extent of territory would seem to have but little to spare from her own wants. Australia, another exporting country promises to have but little to ship this year; and it seems almost safe to say that the vast preparations made for war by all the great European powers would compel them as a matter of safe precaution to keep whatever of surplus present crops may furnish at home; and therefore, the inference is that Great Britain, France, and northern Europe will be largely dependent upon the United States, in which case the large crops on hand will turn to good account on the hands of our neighbors under the

influence of active demand and enhanced prices. It seems almost certain that all breadstuffs must advance in price before long.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Various have been the expressions of opinions upon the mishaps of the Russians on the South side of the Balkans and after their defeat before the lines of Pleven; and the crowds of posthumous prophets were prompt in their claim of "I told you so," that the Turks were sure to conquer in the end. The sympathies of the Southern mind are strongly with the invaded empire, because there is a parcellism between that invasion and the one that desolated our soil; and Russia is not remembered with much partiality by us, because, as the chief European representative of despotic power, she was somewhat too lavish in her interest for the representative of what claimed to be, per excellence the government the farthest removed from despotism. For our own part, we have aimed at an evenly balanced judgment; for while no admirers of Russia, aggressive in her despotism, and looking always around for fresh victims to her tyranny, we could not be drawn to Turkey, aggrieved as she might be, and selected for invasion and conquest for supposed weakness, because Turkey added to the terrors of administrative despotism, the severer fires of religious persecution. She deserved the fate she seemed to have invited because the plainest dictates of political economy might have taught her the good policy of striving to make homogeneous the varied elements of her empire and to embrace them all in the same parental solicitude, whether they were moslems or christians. She has elected to wage war upon her own subjects, and to mark out for pillage, oppression and massacre, the race and the faith which care of their interests might have made her strongest bulwarks.

We rather exulted that the Muscovites had crossed the Danube, and burst the barrier of the Balkans. We gloried at the prospect that the Sultan was trembling in his Seraglio, and making ready for a flight across the Bosphorus. We did not believe that the Russian would have made an easy and undisturbed bed for himself, even if Roumeli lay at his feet; because, then the other European powers would have come forward to define the limits and the tenure of conquest.

The withdrawal of the Russians back to the North side of the Balkans, the defeat at Pleven, the demoralization of the Russians, their want of concert in action, their bad sanitary condition; and the activity of the Turks, their good generalship, their magnificent fighting, their boldness in improving their advantages, all seemed to indicate a turn of fortune and a fearful reversal of positions; the invader driven back across the Danube to renew the next year the same perilous adventure. From our telegraphic reports, it would appear that the fortunes of Russia are not so dark as they seemed, nor that Turkey has much more to boast of than spasmodic action and ephemeral success. What is now going on will decide the campaign of this year.

In the mean time we look for that outspoken and imperative dictation which Christian Europe must unitedly give to Turkey in reference to the fearful massacres of Christians which she enforces as a part of her military policy. That must be heard and obeyed, or Turkey will be left to her fate.

Morton's condition is very critical, this being his second attack of paralysis. His legs were affected by the first; his arms by the second, and while his intellect appears to be sound, the vehicles of expression are broken. We can affect no sorrow for the man. Like Thad Stevens, the ruling principles of his life have been haled to the South. To him more than other man is due the prolongation of northern bitterness and hate. While we may submit and believe that he was an instrument of Providence in His dealings with this nation, we may also reverently believe then when Morton is taken from us, Morton's use, as such instrument has been accomplished; and therefore we will have no tears to shed.

We think a little too much prominence is given to the remark of Postmaster General Key. He speaks as he feels, a man who has sold his birth right for a mew of potage. The people of the North understand him exactly. They know he was bought. They know he is no representative Southern Democrat. They know the impossibility of a coalition between the extreme principles of the two parties upon a common ground of Cabinet unity. They know Mr. Key is used only as a blind, and that in going into the Cabinet he was expected to be as full blooded a Republican as his conferees. That is the price all these liberal appointees pay for office.

Mr. Key is the "erring brother." Let him go in peace.

AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

Col. L. L. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, proposes to establish a Museum in connection with his Department which is calculated to be of vast importance to the State at large and to farmers individually. In it are to be deposited specimens of all the seeds, grains, grasses &c. of each county in the State; each county to have a depository of its own, conspicuously labelled, so that a visitor to the Museum will be enabled by an examination of contents to form a very accurate idea of the productive character and value of each county. The importance of this will be apparent when it is probable that it will be in this Museum, that those desiring to settle or purchase in the State will seek information in this convenient compend. As the articles furnished will be of permanent exhibition, it offers a medium of permanent and widespread advertisement; while that same publicity will ensure care against the chances of unfriendly criticism.

The Museum is now ready for the reception of contributions; special correspondents with whom these contributions may be left, are being appointed, and we hope everywhere he will have his hands full.

Dr. pride Jones is the special correspondent for this Township.

The Raleigh News is so lusty in proclaiming itself for peace, that it will defeat, if it does not take care, the ambition of the Adjutant General to make a good show off of his Military at the State Fair. People will begin to fear these Military Companies are Bourbons in disguise, gathering under the semblance of holiday organizations to burst out into sudden war against somebody.

But we'll sing a song too, borrowed from the motto of the old Raleigh Register: Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.

Is that pacific intention, strongly enough expressed?

Let the press continue its demands for more mail facilities. We have no interest in fast mails. Our people who, at best, can get their mails but once a week, don't care a straw whether the mail from New York reaches Raleigh in 24 hours or 96 hours; or whether mail trains makes ten miles or 40 miles an hour. What concerns them is horse mails, sulky mails, hick mails; and what they ask is more of them, more post offices and more routes. There is not a single post office on the road from here to Pittsboro, a distance of 30 miles; there is not a post office between here and Stagville, 18 miles, there are not more than two between here and Milton, 36 miles; there is but one between here and Roxboro, 24 miles. These are specimen instances, and taken at random. No doubt every paper can furnish a parallel. Let all join in the demand. It is our right.

McClellan favors increasing the army to 50,000 men, and about that the Augusta Chronicle says: McClellan was the first soldier to defy the writ of habeas corpus issued by a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the first man to teach Pope, Ruger, De Trobriand, Terry & Co., how to destroy lawful Legislatures. Gen. McClellan is one man whose opinion is not wanted on this subject. To him more than to any other martinet the people of this country are indebted for the grim sconce of the corporal of the guard.

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London, August 23.—The Daily News' Berlin correspondent writes that Germany's protest against the Turkish atrocities is due to a suggestion of Emperor William. Although the protest does not contain any threats, it is of a nature to convince the Porte that Germany is in earnest.

The Standard's Pest correspondent hears that Great Britain is making arrangements for an intervention of the great powers in the interests of peace. This is not confirmed from any other quarter, and is very doubtful.

London, Aug. 23.—A special edition of the Evening Standard has the following Burroughs' dispatch this afternoon:

The Turks attacked Tirmis yesterday, but were repulsed. The engagement was recommenced to-day. Osman Pasha's troops made an attack on Solvi with the intention of advancing upon Gabrovo, but Prince Mirsky repulsed them, even before the arrival of a division which he asked for as a reinforcement. Details received here regarding the battle in the Shirkas pass state that the Russians repulsed successively ten vigorous attacks made by the Turks, the positions of the Russians being very strong. It is not true that the forces of Lieutenant-General Mehmet Ali and Suliman Pasha have effected a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack several Turkish positions, and are

London, August 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Ostia, dated 22nd August, says: The Turks have entered Shavnoye and are advancing steadily towards Sandzhe. There are only two battalions to resist them. They will probably reach Brodovitsa to-night.

London, August 23.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News says that the French transport Corse, with one hundred and thirty cases of cholera on board, was not allowed to pass through the Suez Canal or communicate with the shore. She will perform quarantine one hundred miles below Suez.

A telegram to the Daily News, dated Vienna, Friday night, says that Servia's plan of action was settled, at least on paper. General Hovorovich will take the chief command of four corps. Provision is made for the mobilization of sixty-eight battalions.

London, August 23.—The accounts of a battle before Mikl Djana are very fragmentary and conflicting. Numbers engaged do not appear to have been very great, although the battle was stubbornly contested.

The Standard's Vienna special says: The Russians numbered seven thousand and the Turks fourteen thousand.

According to the Russian official account the Turks took the offensive in great force on August 22d and drove back two Russian

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

We are honored with an invitation to be present at the reception ceremony of the Governors of the United States in the Exhibition Buildings of the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, on the 30th inst., and also a cordial invitation to visit the Exhibition at any time it may suit us. The special invitation we are compelled to decline; but the general one may put it in our power at some time to witness the progress of an undertaking, one branch of which promises to be of importance to the South. The shock given to Northern industry, and the manifest jeopardy of capital under the newly inaugurated conflict between labor and capital are destined to bring out the peaceful security and contentment of the South in happy contrast. In its relations to the subject of immigration, the International Exhibition Company will perform an important function, and our interest in the subject would be gratified by a closer acquaintance with its operations.

The State press is again making nominations for the Supreme Court Bench. We see no reason to withdraw the ticket we put out some months ago; viz: Hon. W. N. H. Smith of Wake, John H. Dillard of Guilford, and M. H. Manly of Craven; or if he

would not consent to the use of his name, George Davis of New Hanover. Now,

with due deference to our conference, we ask them if they can present a better ticket?

For particulars address Mrs. PATTIE MANSON, Orange Co., N. C.

Aug. 22. M. T. Mullins, 100 Main Street, Hillsboro, N. C.

Attest: Orange Guards.

Attention—Orange Guards.

Meet for drill at Cooly's shop every Monday night at 8 o'clock; every Saturday evening at Ward House at 6 o'clock.

On Sept. 1st there will be an election at drill time for 3rd Lieut.

H. P. Jones Captain.

Oct. 1st.

Miss Mangum's Private Home School.

Mrs. PATTIE MANSON will re-open her school on the 1st of October.

Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.

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Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.

For particulars address Mrs. PATTIE MANSON, Orange Co., N. C.

Aug. 22. M. T. Mullins, 100 Main Street, Hillsboro, N. C.

Attest: Orange Guards.

Attention—Orange Guards.

Meet for drill at Cooly's shop every Monday night at 8 o'clock; every Saturday evening at Ward House at 6 o'clock.

On Sept. 1st there will be an election at drill time for 3rd Lieut.

H. P. Jones Captain.

Oct. 1st.

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Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.

REMEMBER BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE is the place to SELL your TOBACCO.

The Hillsborough Record.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.

For 1 year, \$1.50.

" 6 months, .75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

By an oversight we omitted to notice the intention of the above gentleman to be present here this week on professional business. He is here now, and will remain during the week, and will be glad to see his friends.

To Mr. John Kirkland Jr. we are indebted for some delicious pears, the improved varieties of which he has in great perfection.

Fresh beef will be furnished twice a week by Messrs. Hastings and Cottrell Wednesdays and Fridays. In the absence of a market house, this stated regularity of supply will prove a great convenience to housekeepers.

More Thanks.

Our kind friends showered in bounties upon us on Friday in lavish richness. To Mrs. Nancy Holmes of Rock Spring must be bestowed the palm for variety and beauty, her donation consisting of magnificent peaches, melting pears, and beautiful apples. And Mr. Thomas J. Gates of the same place sent us some very fine and fragrant melons. We have elsewhere noticed other like honors.

The Colored Camp Meeting

held near Dimmicks Mill, two miles West of town and which closed on Tuesday, a week ago was a large affair. On Sunday at least five thousand people were present. Extra trains brought great numbers from both ends of the road. Eighteen hundred tickets were sold in Raleigh alone. Perfect order was preserved. The great feature of the occasion was the preaching of a colored woman who astonished by her fluency, her fervor, and her familiarity with scripture.

It is said there were ten thousand persons present at Lebanon Church in this county on Sunday a week ago.

May. W. H. Patterson.

This gentleman is on a visit to Orange from which he has been absent some months. We are glad to learn from him that he will soon return permanently to his old home, his long absence being necessitated by important private business. He is a man of all others we can least spare, for we have some important trust for him in the future.

The comfort of its possession is very frequently offset by the annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the baby. Crying, however, is the child's only method of suggesting that it suffers with discomfort and pain, and at once when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed, by using Dr. Bissell's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

A Historic Peach.

Our old friend John W. Latta sent us a basket of delicious peaches which are interesting from their origin. During the Revolutionary war a soldier stopped at the house of Mr. Latta's grand-mother, footsore and hungry. The good lady supplied his wants with great alacrity. In a battered tin-can the soldier carried with him some peach stones which he gave as the only compensation, he had to offer. Mr. Latta planted them, and the stock has been in that family and on the same farm ever since, without alteration or improvement by budding, grafting or otherwise, and judging from the specimens sent us, our ancestors enjoyed very excellent fruit. The peaches are of large size, of a rich creamy white, with a delicate blush on the sunny side, and with a richness of flavor and juiciness and tenderness of texture not surpassed by the majority of the improved varieties.

A Bunch of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the improvement of the blood, and since a deteriorative condition of the vital fluid, not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes apoplexy, this, apparently by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive process, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of taking the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, again in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the 61st Annual Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held, D. V., in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Wednesday the 12th day of September next. The object of said meeting being to determine upon a boundary line for the proposed new Diocese to be erected within the limits of the present "Diocese of North Carolina."

CEDAR GROVE CELEBRATION.

The abundant rain of Thursday morning, while very acceptable to the farmer, threatened a total abandonment of the pleasant programme of the Cedar Grove Sunday School celebration; and occasional heavy showers, continued at intervals until midday, kept back large numbers who otherwise would have been there, and postponed the opening of the exercises until so late an hour as to compel the abandonment of much that was to have been done. In fact, there was no programme carried out, though in despite of adverse weather, the day was passed pleasantly. A large number, and many of them from a distance did reach the ground, and it is evident that so pleasant a sight greets the eye as the beautiful and large grove, pleasantly carpeted with grass, thronged with well dressed and decorous members of ladies and gentlemen, of youths of both sexes, and of little ones, ringed with a cord of vehicles of every description; the admiration kept up by the continued arrival of new comers dashing with all the speed that a consciousness of tardiness or a fear of missing something begat.

The business of the Court was almost exclusively absorbed by the criminal docket—another illustration of the necessity of the Inferior Court system. Monday and Tuesday minor cases were disposed of, and on Wednesday James Piles, Harry Bird and Dallas Harris, all colored, were tried for a burglary committed last March upon the store of Wm. O. Swain. The Judge assigned a counsel for the prisoner. Messrs. J. E. Boyd, J. A. Long and W. R. Witcher, and Col. Thomas Ruffin represented the State in the absence of Schleider Strudwick who was called home by the extreme illness of his mother.

The facts of the burglary were fully proved and the clue to the perpetrators was soon had and they were all found in a tree top near the house of one of them, Piles. The deputy Sheriff, G. S. Coble was fired upon by them, but escaped unhurt. All but Harris at that time got off. Bird was shortly afterwards arrested in Chatham. Piles fled to Virginia, where he was arrested, and made a full confession.

They were all convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 14th day of September. The Jury signed a petition to the Governor asking that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life.

There was very little else of importance before the Court, and our stay was too short to find much interest in the proceedings. We saw and conversed with farmers from all parts of the county, and had from them all the testimony to the universal abundance and excellence of all crops. Everything is plenty except money, of which there is a famine.

Alamance is a wonderful fruit country, particularly that portion of it South of the Rail Road and there is more scientific skill and laborious interest brought to bear on the perfection of fruits than we have ever seen elsewhere. Everywhere fine orchards of peaches and apples are loaded down with the most magnificent of fruit. Pears, plums and grapes are abundant and excellent. Dr. George K. Faust gave us the freedom of his orchard, of which we could not avail ourselves; but we did have the liberty of his wagon, loaded with glorious peaches and pears, the largest specimens being of the "pound cling" nearly a wagon load made up of specimens nearly reaching that weight; and there was the Faust cling, in the Doctor's family for one hundred and twenty five years. The pears were also superb of six varieties. But Dr. Faust has 70 varieties of this fruit, 230 of peaches and 260 of apples, and out of his own nursery, and as agent for the celebrated Lindleys can fill any orders.

Some day we shall pay a special visit to him, and write him up.

COMPANY SHOPS.

Most persons, like ourselves, limit their conceptions of the above place as a simple place of manufacture or repair, and consider its population as embracing only the mechanics of the Shop, their families and the officers of the Company. Not so there last week and a walk around, let in new light upon our minds, and we regret want of space prevents us telling all we saw. We will do in brief, and will first correct the error in regard to the size of the place and its population. It is no longer a cluster of three quarters of a dozen houses grouped around the central Shop; but COMPANY SHOPS is a beautiful town of eight or nine hundred inhabitants, extending more than a mile on each side of the rail road, and nearly as wide in the other direction, containing buildings not only substantially, but tastefully and handsomely constructed, and, as ground was comparatively cheap, each house has the advantage of convenient isolation; and, surrounded with beautiful trees and luxuriant shrubbery, and blessed with its nice clean gray soil, forms a pretty picture of urban life as could well be imagined.

Besides the buildings appropriated to the use of the Company, there are others which we name. There is the Hotel, which though Company property, is under private lease. Its present lessee is Mrs. Troy, who will be pleasantly remembered by the travelling public for the excellent wayside eating house at Moreville. The Hotel at the Shops is kept in the same admirable style as regards the table, and so far as our experience goes, the other accommodations of the house

are on the same good footing. We found the Rev. Mr. Rich of Raleigh, and family sojourning at this house for the summer, and they seem to be well pleased.

The Union Church was to us one of the most interesting and suggestive structures in the town. Here all the congregations, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, and the Lutherans worship by turn; a minister of each denomination from abroad serving once a month; and here are all by turns in the services of each other in the most catholic unity and good will. Their Sunday Schools are conducted jointly on the same brotherly principle, and here it is practically demonstrated that creeds are not necessarily hostile to each other.

The first story of this building which is a large one is devoted to School purposes, the Academy being conducted by two gentlemen whose names we do not recall. Another flourishing Academy is conducted by Mr. A. D. Brooks, in a building specially built for it, and admirably adapted to its uses. Mr. Brooks is a successful teacher, and his reputation has attracted a full school of both sexes.

The Grangers have just finished a large building, the lower story to be used as a store, the upper as a Hall. There are eight or ten stores in the lower, indeed a single bat room, and we question if there is a better ordered, more judicious, more christian or more intelligent town in the State than the rail road town of Company Shores.

I must have what you owe me at once. There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired selling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly.

This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

C. M. PARKS.

Aug. 23rd. CHILO YHTJAH.

A Jail Delivery.

For some months past we have been regaled with the songs, the prayers and the sermons of a lunatic negro who has been confined in the county jail for safe keeping. On Monday last a large addition to the tenants of the jail made it necessary to move the inmate to the lower rooms, and as liberty is as sweet to the crazed as to the sane, it was not long before the pleasant fact was revealed that a little work on the walls would open the door to freedom. A little before day-break the prisoner stepped into the open air, a free man and his sense enough at once to put distance between him and his old quarters. He reached old man James Turner about breakfast time, and asked for something to eat, "Who are you? Where did you come from?" quickly asked Mr. Turner, "Oh I am—, I have just broke out of jail, and am going to get home." Without another word, Mr. T. left the room, and quickly returned with a gun in his hand. "Surrender, sir! surrender; you are my prisoner," he excitedly exclaimed, "No sir replied the other, "I have been in jail long enough; and you can't get me back," reaching out his arms, he seized the gun by the stock with one hand, and the muzzle with the other, he wrenched it from Mr. Turner, threw it over his shoulders, turned and marched off triumphantly, and is still at liberty.

P.S.—The comedy above narrated turned to a dreadful tragedy a day or two after, the butchery attacking Mr. Wesley Gattie of Chatham, seven or eight miles from Chapel Hill, with a hatchet, inflicting many dreadful wounds of which it is reported Mr. G. has since died. The negro is also said to have used the stolen gun with stunning effect over the head of a white man who opposed his progress.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich", the second, how to regain "good health". The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Stuck Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c.; you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Melanesville.

A Homicide Crime.

Dr. Wilson, the Coroner of Orange went down to Durham on Monday to investigate one of the most awful crimes ever committed in this county. A negro woman, and two young children were murdered, and the house in which they lived burned to conceal the crime. We can only state the outlines without ability to give particulars in this issue.

The name of the murdered woman was Blackwell or Boawell.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was murder in the yard, and body thrown into the house, and the house fired by some unknown person. The woman had no enemy in the neighborhood and suspicion is at fault.

For terms apply to

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877. ALL ABOARD.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.

Black Silks at 40, 50, 55, 60, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.

per yard;

Wide Black Linings-cut at 50c. per yard worth 75c.

Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c. worth \$1 per yard;

Blue and White and Brown and Black Striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth \$1;

Brown and Black Striped Silks at 50c. per yard worth \$1 per yard;

Black and White Plaid Silks at 50c. per yard worth \$1 per yard;

Black and White and Gray Striped Silks at 50c. per yard worth \$1 and 12 1/2c. per yard;

Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 50c. per yard worth \$1 and 12 1/2c. per yard;

Blue and White Plaid Silks at 50c. per yard worth \$1 and 12 1/2c. per yard;

Colored Figured and Striped Grenadines at 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 18c. per yard worth more than double the money;

Black Striped Grenadines at 12 1/2 and 15c. per yard worth 20c. and 25c.

Black and White Grenadines at 10c. per yard worth 15c. per yard for very handsome style;

Grenadines at 6, 8, 10 and 12c. per yard—all less than the wholesale price;

Knickerbocker Printed Cambrics at 11c. per yard cost 17 1/2c. by the 12 1/2c.

Damask Linen-cuts at 12 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. per yard;

With Peplins at 6 1/2c. Plain Peplins at 5c. per yard;

Striped Delaines at 12 1/2c. and a general reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESSES GOODS for ladies and children;

Double Wt. Black Aprons at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45

and up to \$1.25 per yard;

Children's Caps Cut at 6, 8, 10 and 12c. per yard;

Australian Crepe at 45, 50, 55 and 75c. per yard, worth per yard; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;

Bargains in Cashmere, Tambles, Bonbonnes, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;

Lace Striped Victoria Linen at 12 1/2c. worth 20c.

Check Muslins at 18 and 20c. per yard worth 30 and 40c.

Red French Picots at 25c. per yard reduced from 75c.

Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 10c. per yard worth \$1; extra quality 12c. per yard;

Linens Damask for Table Cloths at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45

and up to \$1 per yard;

Table Cloths from two to five yards long;

Linen Damask Napkins at 50, 55, 60, 1, 2, 25, 1, 50 and up to \$1 per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at 55, 60 worth 5 per dozen;

Linen Damask Towels from \$3.50 to \$6 per dozen;

Linen Sheetings, superior quality, 10-1 wide, at 81 per yard, would be cheap at 125c; also, bargaining in Pillow-Case Linen;

Crepe Velvets in all qualities and sizes; also, a large assortment of Crepe Colours at about half their value;

Mourning Colours and Oils, Handkerchiefs, and other Linen Goods at 10c. per yard;

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 29. 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
J. D. CAMERON.

At \$1.50 per annum, or 25c. for six months—in
variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conveniently inserted at \$1 a
square for the first insertion, and 50 cents a square
or each additional week. Ten lines or less make
a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months	\$3—6 months	\$3—12 months	\$3.50
2 " "	" 60—" "	" 120—" "	" 120
Half column 3 months	\$20—6 mo.	\$20—12 mo.	\$20
Column 3 months	\$30—6 mo.	\$30—12 mo.	\$30

THE VALUE OF A MILK COW.

In the Greenville News, of Saturday, we find an excellent and practical article upon the value of a good Milk Cow to a family and the way to make a cow profitable. The Editor strongly advocates soiling, or keeping up and training a cow, to make her valuable. What he says about cows in London is strictly true; and we will say more; one of these cows, thus cared for, will weigh more than any three cows now living in this country, consequently, is worth more than three times any one of our cows, for beef alone, to say nothing about the milk and butter and the manure made from her: We give the following from the *News*' article:

The sale of the thorough bred cattle on the streets of Greenville next Monday is well worth the notice of housekeepers who know the value of a good milk cow, and of farmers who know the milking capacity of the improved breeds.

A thorough bred heifer taken in hand before she drops her first calf and provided with a comfortable stable, and potted and trained with care, and never allowed to run on the common, but fed and cared for as a favorite horse, is worth more to a large family than her weight in silver.

The value of a thorough bred and first class milk cow, trained to the halter, and to give milk almost without intermission, is not to be estimated by the price of milk in the market.

Such cows are rarely found in the Southern States just for want of a little care. There is no horse in the city of Greenville worth half as much as such a cow. There are thousands in the city of London, that are valued beyond the most extravagant notions that the average American farmer ever had of the value of a milk cow. Large families are supported by the milk and butter and cheese of one cow.

Our attention has been recently called to a cow owned by Mrs. Glover, of this city, which yields six gallons of milk per day. If that cow were trained as those London milk cows are, it would be hard to estimate her value even here in Greenville.

When milk cattle are properly appreciated here as they surely will be before many years, clover and turnip fields will appear on every side of the city, and a cow and an acre of ground will comfortably support many a family, now struggling against starvation. Land within two miles of a city is too valuable to waste in the cultivation of cotton.

CULTIVATE THE ORCHARD.

A long experience in fruit growing, writes a correspondent, has satisfied me that one prolific cause of short crops from the orchard, and the yield, such as it is, of an indifferent character, is the lack of attention or cultivation among the trees. An impression seems to prevail that about all an apple tree needs is setting out; when that is done it will take care of itself. So it will, but it will be only a tree, not a fruit tree. The act of producing fruit, as with any other crop draws essential elements from the soil, that must be provided also, in the nature of things, the yield must decrease and the quality deteriorate.

The soil should be cultivated with some grain crop, that the soil may be stirred and its surface made more of an absorbent. It is a good practice now and then to sow peas, corn, oats or some crop that will furnish the desired elements, and plow it when grown, but the practice of seeding down an orchard is attended with peril to its greatest fruitfulness. I find that the most thrifty orchard will manifest its appreciation of neglect by shortening up the crop; and it would be best for all who have fruit trees to at once plow the ground if it is in grass and put on some manure, and they will find my experience is true and will be proven in theirs. I also find it of great advantage to keep a few hogs or sheep in the orchard to eat up the worms, tend to reduce their destructiveness the succeeding year. The fruit crop must be given attention, and the return is in proportion as the grower supplies the aids that are at his hand.

In the regular round of country farm life it is not uncommon to find some man raising the same crop that his father did and on the same soil, unmeaning of the fact that the improved facilities of transportation or the introduction of modern substitutes had removed from him all possibilities of profit. To prevent this self-deception among our readers, which is more widely spread than we are hardly willing to believe or confess, is our present object. We earnestly advise all careful and prudent farmers to avail themselves of the comparative leisure of the winter months and to devote specific time each day or week to the adjustment of their farm accounts. Without indicating any definite system or method, it is enough to say that every intelligent man can readily devise some simple way of ascertaining whether his labors in any or all departments of husbandry have proved remunerative. If an examination in a particular direction should show

no profit, and he is unable to suggest amendments, he will of course resolve to discontinue such unfortunate pursuits and earnestly devote himself to the discovery of some more helpful undertaking.—Portland Press.

THE VIRTUE OF WAITING.—They met on the out-going train a few evenings ago, one a distinguished Republican Senator, the other an ex-official of high character, who had long stood prominently before the country. Said the latter:

"Tell me, now *lately*, what do you think of the Republican prospects and the policy of the administration?"

Said the former: "Well, here it is. We can't go over to the Democrats. We've got to stand and take what we get inside the family. Publicly, I endorse the past and the present, and, I reckon, the future policy of the administration. Privately, I think Hayes, with the best intentions in the world, has knocked the 'stuffing' clean out of the party."

"And what do you mean to do about it?"

"Wait."

"Can the old craft be righted by waiting?"

"I believe so; time and events must help us. Now, what do you think?"

"I endorse the policy also."

"In the same way?"

"Exactly."

"Shake."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Did you say I was the biggest liar you ever knew?" fiercely asked a ruffian of a counsel who had been skimming him in his address to the jury. "Yes, I did," replied the counsel, and the crowd eagerly watched for the expected fight. "Well, then," said the ruffian, "all I've got to say is that you could 'a' never knowned my brother Jim."

The Russian army is very scantly supplied with bands, the men marching to the music of their own song. We should think that when a man had been compelled to listen to a Russian song he would want to fight somebody, if he had to walk one hundred miles to find the man.—Ex.

A clergyman was preparing his discourse for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written and to erase that which he disapproved, when he was accosted by his little son, who numbered but five summers: "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ADVERTISING AGENCY

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

PIANOS

Magnificent 8000 PIANO-WORKSHOP Pianos \$125—\$1500. Harps—Upright

Pianos (\$100—\$200) 4 Octave Upright Pianos must be sold.

Pianos 2 Stop \$125, 9 Stop \$150, 12 Stop \$175.

Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop Sub Bass & Octave Coupler Organ, cost over \$350, only \$35. Lowest

Prices ever offered on 15 days trial. You

will be surprised to find how low.

For details see our Circular.

DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

Charlotte Institute,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Principal,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resummed with a full corps of able instructors on

2d Sept., 1877. Board and tuition per term \$100. For catalogue write to Tidby's Bookstore, Charlotte, N. C.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by

DODGE & OLOWITT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.

88 William St., New York.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and

35 outfit free. H. HALLIDAY & CO., Portland Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with

name 10 cents. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nasau, N. Y.

THOSE TERRIBLE HEADACHES General
and obstructed secretion, and to which ladies
are especially subject, can always be relieved, and
the suffering prevented by the use of
TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER
APERIENT.

Procurable at all drug stores.

\$5 20 per day at home. Sample

STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!

Of the BEST LAND IN AMERICA, near the

Great Union Pacific Railroad.

A FARM FOR \$200

In easy payments with low rates of interest.

SECURE IT NOW.

Full particulars sent free.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. S. H. R., Omaha, Neb.

\$55-\$77 A Week to Agents. \$10 OUT-

FIT FREE.
P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit
and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Pill. Last summer I was compelled to give up my practice (not with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestes quickly, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are now righted again.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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